

PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS.

RE ROYA

LAMBERTO GOGGIA (Grocer) } Mr. P. W. WILLIAMS
this night only }
ISAAC BELL (Lettlinger's } Miss A. BEESON
wife) }
FRANCINE (Lettlinger } Miss A. VERNON
his sister) }
BRATHGEE } Mr. BURLINGAME

FIAMETTA Miss EMILIE MELVILLE
COOPERS, CITIZENS & BEGGARS
CONDUCTOR BRUNO VALENZA
NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS

Plan now open at KELLY & WALSH, (LIMITED)
FUND OF AMERICAN—
Dress Circle and Stalls—.....\$2.
Pit\$1.
Doors open at 8.30. Commences at 9.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1885. [1]

FOR NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
" NINGPO."
Captain W. Potts, will be despatched
the above Ports TO-DAY, the 14th inst
at ELEVEN A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
S. J. SIMPSON & CO.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1885. [1]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE S/S L.L. BARKER
" NAUPACUS."
Levitt Muxter, will load here for the above Port
and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
J. H. RUSSELL & CO.

ing, 12th September, 1885.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

Suit No. 54 of 1885.

PLAINTIFFS, —SUEN YUN and SUEN T
trading as HING FAT
COMPANY.
DEFENDANT, —JOHN JUSTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ
Foreign Attachment, returnable on
25th day of September, 1885, against all
Property moveable and immovable of the a-
named Defendant within the Colony of Hong
Kong, has been issued in this Suit, pursuant
to the Provisions of Section LXXXII. of "the
Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure."

DANIEL E. CALDWELL

1868] Plaintiffs' Solicitor,
50, Queen's Road,
Victoria.

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ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

SUIT NO. 55 of 1885.

PLAINTIFFS.—LIN ON, WONG FUK,
CHEUNG CHING, trading
as
WO HING AND COMPANY.
DEFENDANT.—JOHN JUSTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Foreign Attachment, returnable on the 25th day of September, 1885, against the Property movable and immovable of the named Defendant within the Colony of Hong Kong, has been issued in this Suit, pursuant to the Provisions of Section LXXVII of the Hongkong Code of Procedure.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1885.

DANIEL E. CALDWELL,
Plaintiffs' Solicitor,
50, Queen's Road,
Victoria.

1869] THE PUNJON AND SUNGHIE LEE
SABAMANTO MINING COMPANY
LIMITED

UNCLASSIFIED—A SECRETARY

WILSON & CO. APPLICATIONS
made by letter to the Undersecretary.
F. H. O. WILSON
Secretary pro tem
Hongkong, 12th September, 1885.

SIGNOR M. A. VALEN
(Pianist and Harpist to H. R. H. the DUKE
CONNAUGHT and STRATHMORE,
and CONDUCTOR of the
E. MELVILLE OPERA COMPANY)
We are happy to give any PRIVATE LESSON
SINGING and PIANO.
TERMS of APPLICATION.
HONGKONG HOTEL
Hongkong, 7th September, 1885.

NOTICE.
FOR THE CONVICTION

STOMERS, the Production

CHUM-MAH-NGE KEE-NG COMPANY, LIMITED
has consigned to the undersigned by JAMES
FOR CASH, at No. 3, Peel Street, at the rate of
Prices as at the REFINERY; or Retail or
will be delivered at addresses in town or
country forwarding orders, and will be accompa-
nied in writing directed to the Refinery at East Po-
JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1888.

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER
STUDIO, ICE HOUSE LANE,
BEHIND NEW ORIENTAL BARR,
Hongkong.
Has a LARGER CHOICE, and more COMPLE-
TE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any of
the Studios in the Colony, of which some
to be purchased at his Studio or Messrs
KELLY & WALSH'S Store.
VERY MINIATURES of Superior Execution
and High Finish, painted under ex-
traordinary supervision.
INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and POR-
TRAITS of different sizes taken daily.

The Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the Sale of their Goods
HONGKONG and China by MESSRS. J. & R. T. CO.
NEW, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID COOPER
SONS, Arrived.

AIN-HOLD, KARBERG & CO.
HONGKONG, January, 1887.

A. S. WATSON & CO. FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES.

And

STERILIZED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson & Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, 121

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and subscriptions which are ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1896.

Those of our readers—and there are many, we believe—who take an interest in the defence of Hongkong will be glad to note the announcement in another column. After much agitation, and many urgent representations from His Excellency the Governor, the Admiralty have agreed to send out, before the end of the year, six more first-class torpedo-boats. This will give Hongkong a little fleet of half a score effective torpedo-boats, nearly all of the first-class. We already possess a flotilla of armed steam-launches formed at the instigation of Sir George Bowen upon finding there was little chance of obtaining more torpedo-boats from the Admiralty for some time, when the need appeared imminent. The Governor takes the keenest interest in the defence works, and has made repeated representations home showing the paramount importance of "under this port against attack. It will no doubt be a source of satisfaction to His Excellency to see the fortifications completed during his tenure of office, and the Colony placed in a position to repel all foes, and chiefly as the result of his efforts. The construction of batteries is necessarily a rather slow work if carried out thoroughly, especially where large excavations have to be made and retaining walls built. We do not want to have forts erected that would tumble in upon their defenders with the first shot they received. At the same time we are glad to learn that the works are being pushed on with all possible celerity. It seems that eight hundred men is about the maximum number that can be employed without getting in each other's way. We note that a fort is being constructed at the entrance to the Lyse-moon Pass, on the point the writer of the pamphlet on the fortifications of Hongkong so strongly insisted should be fortified. This will most completely command the Pass, and in conjunction with the forts at North Point and Hung Hom should render approach through that entrance impossible. The fort on Belcher's Point will also be a very commanding one, and, we believe, to be heavily armed, so that a vessel attempting to enter through the Green Island channel would encounter a force converging fire. Altogether there seems every prospect, at last, of this important port and naval station being soon placed in a position to defy attack from any quarter. The work has been long delayed, and there is therefore the more reason for congratulation that it is now being prosecuted in good earnest.

The statement made by the Shanghai Mercury, that the Japanese flag has been hoisted on the Meiko-shima group of islands is worthy of note, having regard to that open sore, the Loochoo Question, between Japan and China. We believe the report to be well founded, but when the event occurred we have not heard. The Meiko-shima group has always been tributary to the Loochoos, and when those islands were formally incorporated into the Japanese Empire as the Okinawa Ken, it was only reasonable to suppose that the Japanese Government would, sooner or later, take steps to bring the little southern dependency of Loochoo under their administration. Possibly recent events in these waters, the seizure of Port Hamilton by England, the alleged intention of Russia to acquire Quelpert, the reported Protectorate Treaty by that Power with Korea, and the rapid appropriation by Germany of islands possessing no settled government and under the protection of no civilized flag, may have precipitated the action of Japan. However that may be, there seems to be no question that her right to the group is indisputable, and her claim to the sovereignty of the Loochoos is admitted. And that question, so long and bitterly disputed by the Chinese Government, was, if we mistake not, finally set at rest when the protocol of the 18th April last, settling the Korean difficulty between China and Japan, was signed at Tientsin. By that agreement Japan waived all claims to indemnity for the disturbances at Seoul and the attack upon the Japanese Legation guarded by Chinese troops, and the document tacitly, by declaring all questions between the two Powers at an end, brought to a close the controversy over the Loochoo tribute.

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A Japanese paper says that a Korean named Kookkoo has been authorized by the Korean Government to work copper mines in the Meiko-shima Islands, and that the Japanese Government will, sooner or later, take steps to bring the little southern dependency of Loochoo under their administration. Possibly recent events in these waters, the seizure of Port Hamilton by England, the alleged intention of Russia to acquire Quelpert, the reported Protectorate Treaty by that Power with Korea, and the rapid appropriation by Germany of islands possessing no settled government and under the protection of no civilized flag, may have precipitated the action of Japan. However that may be, there seems to be no question that her right to the group is indisputable, and her claim to the sovereignty of the Loochoos is admitted. And that question, so long and bitterly disputed by the Chinese Government, was, if we mistake not, finally set at rest when the protocol of the 18th April last, settling the Korean difficulty between China and Japan, was signed at Tientsin. By that agreement Japan waived all claims to indemnity for the disturbances at Seoul and the attack upon the Japanese Legation guarded by Chinese troops, and the document tacitly, by declaring all questions between the two Powers at an end, brought to a close the controversy over the Loochoo tribute.

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A Japanese paper says that a Korean named Kookkoo has been authorized by the Korean Government to work copper mines in the Meiko-shima Islands, and that the Japanese Government will, sooner or later, take steps to bring the little southern dependency of Loochoo under their administration. Possibly recent events in these waters, the seizure of Port Hamilton by England, the alleged intention of Russia to acquire Quelpert, the reported Protectorate Treaty by that Power with Korea, and the rapid appropriation by Germany of islands possessing no settled government and under the protection of no civilized flag, may have precipitated the action of Japan. However that may be, there seems to be no question that her right to the group is indisputable, and her claim to the sovereignty of the Loochoos is admitted. And that question, so long and bitterly disputed by the Chinese Government, was, if we mistake not, finally set at rest when the protocol of the 18th April last, settling the Korean difficulty between China and Japan, was signed at Tientsin. By that agreement Japan waived all claims to indemnity for the disturbances at Seoul and the attack upon the Japanese Legation guarded by Chinese troops, and the document tacitly, by declaring all questions between the two Powers at an end, brought to a close the controversy over the Loochoo tribute.

While, however, it is pretty certain that the Japanese Government have formally taken possession of the Meiko-shima Islands, we do not for a moment credit the statement of our Shanghai contemporary that they have also planted their flag on "several other islands on the east coast of Formosa."

belonging to China." There are no other islands to annex in that direction beyond a few islets, and it is not at all likely that the Japanese Government would gratuitously arouse the anger of Peking for the sake of a few trumpery rocks. If we remember rightly, General GRANT, in his attempt to arbitrate on the Loochoo difficulty, awarded the Meiko-shima Islands to China and the Loochoos to Japan, but this proposal was not accepted, and we presume when the Peking Government relinquished the Loochoo dispute they likewise gave up all claim to the Loochoo dependency. Most probably the Japanese Government gave intimation of their intention to raise their flag on these islands to Peking, for they would not be likely to deliberately do anything to disturb the good relations which now subsist between them and the Chinese Government. To do so would be extremely foolish, for these two great Asiatic empires have now composed all their differences, and seem in a fair way to become excellent friends. The presence of a common enemy on their north in the shape of Russia, whose aggressive designs they are both determined to thwart, has served to unite them, and at the same time the Chinese Government have reason to remember with gratitude the fact that Japan firmly resisted all efforts during the late war to draw her into an offensive alliance with France against China. On many grounds, therefore, it seems most improbable that Japan has taken any step that would offend the amour propre of her neighbour.

As little is known of the islands which are said to have just been brought under Japanese administration, we append a brief description of them, compiled from two or three sources, though it must be confessed the particulars are rather scanty. The Meiko-shima group forms the westernmost portion of the chain of islands extending in an easterly and north-easterly direction from Formosa to Kiushiu. It lies to the south of the Loochoos, between the parallels of 24 degrees and 25 deg. 6 min. N. and the meridians of 122 deg. 55 min. and 123 deg. 30 min. E. and consists of two divisions. The Puchung-san, or western division, consists of a distinct island, of which only five are hillily, the remainder being flat, like the coral islands of the Pacific, and similarly belted with reefs, which connect them into a distinct group. Kum Island, the most southerly of the chain, and nearest to Formosa, is conspicuous for the peculiar sharpness of its cliffs, 700 feet high. The island is clothed with trees and brushwood, and contains four villages, the principal, which is also the port, being on the north. Junka of about fifty tons frequent this harbour, but the entrance from the sea is said to be narrow and shallow. The two large islands of the western group are Puchung-san and Kuki-san, both of which have several commodious harbours, quite safe of approach. Port Hadjington, on the western side of Puchung-san, is large enough to shelter a considerable fleet, but it abounds with coral patches rising suddenly from ten or fifteen fathoms almost to the surface. There is a fine stream which empties into Seymour Bay in Kuki-san, in deep water, affording facilities for vessels to water. The island of Kuki-san is mountainous and covered with trees. The eastern division of the Meiko-shima group includes the large island of Tai-pin-san, and four much smaller ones, all of which are surrounded by coral patches and are exposed to sudden squalls during the south-west monsoon. The population of the Meiko-shima group has been estimated at about 12,000, and is chiefly engaged in fishing and agriculture. The islands are of little importance, and the inhabitants are poor and unenterprising. The possession of this little group is certainly not worth any dispute, and, as we have said, is hardly likely to give rise to one.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenloch* left London on Friday for Hongkong and Shanghai.

An Order in Council is published in Saturday's *Gazette* proclaiming Nagasaki an infected port under the quarantine regulations.

The Preservation of Wild Birds and Game Ordinance has received the approval of Her Majesty and is proclaimed in Saturday's *Gazette*.

The transport *Merizon* was to leave Cape Town on Saturday last for Hongkong, with the Northampton Regiment to relieve The Buffs.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer *City of New York*, with American mails, left San Francisco on the 2nd instant for Yokohama and this port.

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The O. and O. Co.'s new steamer *Expedition* arrived here yesterday morning at 4 days from Cape Horn. She is a very fine looking craft built on similar lines to the other vessels of the White Star fleet. A description of her has already appeared in our columns.

The *Japan Gazette* says that Mr. Hamamoto, a Japanese, has returned to Japan from Port Hamilton, where he was employed by the English naval authorities as interpreter. He reports that the Japanese who were at the place have been removed, and other defensive works discontinued.

The British ironclad frigate *Adriatic*, (14) Captain Sir William M. Dorell, arrived at Yokohama on the 28th ult. from Kobe, which port she left on the 28th ult. The gunboat *Unio*, Captain Hill, arrived at Yokohama on the 1st inst. from Port Kaituma.

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MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The P. M. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on the 9th, and may be expected here on or about

The P. M. steamer *City of New York*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 2nd September, and is due here on or about the 3rd October.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Gratitude* left Singapore on the

25th August, and may be looked for here on or about the 14th inst.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Airlie* left Port Darwin on the 5th, and may be expected here on the 14th inst.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.


Attention is invited to the following particulars on the subject of Local Delivery:—
LOCAL DELIVERY.—No delivery is attempted on board Ship, at the Peak, Kowloon, Aberdeen, &c., nor at any private house (even though named in the address) when there is a place of business nearer, at which delivery can be effected (Postal Guide, par. 139).
 The above Regulation is not new, but has

been the invariable rule of the Post Office for many years. Considerable efforts have been made to secure its being generally understood. To prevent, however, if possible, any further disappointment in the matter, it will appear permanently on the Mail Lists issued twice every day from the *Daily Press* Office.

When Correspondence has been mis-sent or delayed (both of which are liable to happen,

occasionally) all that the addressee need do is to note on the cover, *Sent to —*, or *Received at 7 p.m.*, or as the case may be, and forward it, without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster-General. This should be acted on the first time cause of complaint occurs; it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

The Postal Guide for 1885, revised to date will be found in the *Daily Press* Directory, p. 393 large edition, p. 657 small edition. This is the only authorized complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

 The authorized List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always

corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Teheran*, to-day, the 14th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Foonchow, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Suez*, to-morrow, the 15th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Taisang*, on

Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2.30 P.M.
For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Sumatra*, on
Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2.30 p.m.
For Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang,
Panaroccan, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Mel-
bourne, and Adelaide.—Per *Airlie*, on Tuesday
the 22nd inst., at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Zanteas* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th inst. with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *via Naples*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Barmah, Ceylon, India (*via Madras*), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Natal and the Cape, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Jewellery, &c. and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

**HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT
MAILS.**

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing

The following Rules are observed at the
Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—
Day of Departure.
NOON.—Money Order Office closes.
2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Post-
ing of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee
of 10 cents until
3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
Letters may be posted on business days until 4.00 P.M.

5.40 P.M. — Late Letters may be posted on coast
the packet with late fee of 10 cents, until
time of departure.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
Day before Departure.

5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office
closes, except the night box, which is always
open out of office hours.

Day of Departure.

7 A.M., Post Office opens.
 9 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
 11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
 11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
 11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
 11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.
(1.) Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Bandmasters, Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class Writers, or School-mistresses may send halfpenny letters to the United Kingdom by the English Mail at the rate of two cents (or penny) each, or by the French Mail at the rate of four cents (two pence) each. The postage

(2.) To other places not beyond Great Britain and Ireland, such as India, Malta, &c., the postage is 2 cents (two pence).

(3.) The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Private and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

(4.) The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent.

(5).—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c., in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.

(6). Soldiers and Sailors have no privilege with regard to books or papers, nor can these

prepaid with Imperial Stamps.
 * But not Warrant Officers, viz.—Conductor, Gunner,
 Boatman, or Carpenter

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBT

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the
 OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for a
 DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew

of the following Vessels during their stay
Hongkong Harbour:—
ATHOLL, Brit. str., Thomson.—Bun Hin & Co.
CENTAUR, Ger. bk., C. Offersen.—Wieler & Co.
CHANNEL QUEEN, Brit. bk., W. Le Lacheur.
Ed. Schellhaus & Co.
COMET, Ger. ship, D. Siegener.—Carlowitz & Co.
DUBURG, Ger. str., Schultz.—Order.
HUNTINGDON, Brit. str., J. R. Whitburn.

Daily	Siemssen & Co.
	HAMPSHIRE, Brit. str., A. Child.—H. J. Tripp.
	INDIA, Brit. str., M. H. Day.—Captain.
E	KILLARNEY, Brit. str., H. O'Neill.—Captain.
	LORNE, Brit. str., Hunter.—Chinese.
	REPORTER, Amr. ship, R. Bayley.—Russell
	Co.
M S.	RAPHAEL, Amr. ship, Harkness.—P. & O. S. Co.

WS
ation
pan,
c.

BUEZ, Brit. str., W. El Dodd.—Gabb, Livings
& Co.
STRAITHAIRLY, Brit. str., Boughton.—Siemens
& Co.
VOETIGERN, Brit. str., J. Brown.—Arnha
Karberg & Co.

